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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/623,890	07/21/2003	Bach L. Nguyen	CE10238JI220	7662
34952	7590	09/21/2005	EXAMINER	
FLEIT, KAIN, GIBBONS, GUTMAN, BONGINI & BIANCO P.L. 551 N.W. 77TH STREET, SUITE 111 BOCA RATON, FL 33487			KOVALICK, VINCENT E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2677	

DATE MAILED: 09/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/623,890	NGUYEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Vincent E. Kovalick	2677	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 July 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 21 July 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/21/03.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to Applicant's Patent Application, Serial No. 10/523,890, with a filing date of April 30, 2003.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1, 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. (USP 6,720,863) taken with Kawaguchi et al. (Pub. No. US 6,720,863).

Relative to claim 1, Hull et al. **teaches** a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages (col. 1, lines 36-67 and col. 2, lines 1-22); Hull et al. further **teaches** an interface for coupling to a wireless device, comprising: a plurality of buttons for entering information; at least one multicolor LED for emitting light, the at least one multicolor LED located behind the plurality of buttons.

Hull et al. **does not teach** a connector for connecting the interface to the wireless device.

Kawaguchi et al. **teaches** a connection of a user identity module to a compact card case (pg. 1, paras. 09005-0006); Kawaguchi et al. further **teaches** a connector for connecting the interface to the wireless device (pg. 1, paras. 0003-0004 and pg. 2, para. 0019).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. the feature as taught by Kawaguchi et al. in order to connect the means for attaching the function keys, key pad, lights etc. required for controlling the wireless device.

Regarding claim 4, Hull et al. further **teaches** the interface further comprising a selector for allowing a user to define a color of light for emission by the at least one multicolor LED (col. 10, lines 42-47).

Relative to claim 6, further still Hull et al. **teaches** the said interface wherein each of the at least one multicolor LED comprises a tricolor LED for emitting any one of red light, green light and yellow light. It being understood the multicolor LED could also include red light.

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. as applied to claim 1 in item 3 hereinabove, and further in view of Nagata et al. (Pub. No. US 2002/0149708)

Regarding claim 2, Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. **does not teach** the said interface further comprising a circuit board for mounting the at least one multicolor LED and the connector.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages.

Nagata et al. **teaches** an electronic circuit board for mounting components (pg. 1, paras. 0002-0009); Nagata et al further **teaches** the said interface further comprising a circuit board for mounting the at least one multicolor LED and the connector (pg. 4, para 0099).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kaweguchi et al. the feature as taught by Nagata et al. in order to provide the means for conveying different message information based on a particular color being displayed.

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. as applied to claim 1 in item 3 hereinabove, and further in view of Mosebrook et al.(USP 5,905,442).

Regarding claim 3, Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. **does not teach** said interface further comprising a light pipe for allowing light emitted from the at least one multicolor LED for be emitted from the plurality of buttons, the light pipe located between the at least one multicolor LED and the plurality of buttons.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages.

Mosebrook et al. **teaches** an apparatus for controlling and determining the status of electrical devices from remote locations (col. 4, lines 18-67 and col. 5, lines 1-65); Mosebrook et al. further **teaches** said interface further comprising a light pipe for allowing light emitted from the at least one multicolor LED to be emitted from the plurality of buttons, the light pipe located between the at least one multicolor LED and the plurality of buttons.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. the feature as taught by Mosebrook et al. in order to provide the means to reflect the various colors from the multicolor LEDs to show in conjunction with the plurality of buttons.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. as applied to claim 1 in item 3 hereinabove, and further in view of Dobler (Pub. No. 2003/0185371).

Regarding claim 5, Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. **does not teach** said interface wherein the plurality of buttons comprises twelve buttons, the twelve buttons representing the twelve standard DTMF buttons.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages.

Dobler **teaches** a status reminder for a communication device (pg. 1, paras. 0001-0005); Dobler further **teaches** said interface wherein the plurality of buttons comprises twelve buttons, the twelve buttons representing the twelve standard DTMF buttons (pg. 2, para. 0019).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. the feature as taught Dobler in order to provide the twelve standard DMF buttons commonly found on all telephones.

7. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. as applied to claim 1 in item 3 hereinabove, and further in view of Dobler. Relative to claim 7, Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. **does not teach** a wireless device interface for communication with a wireless network.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages.

Dobler **teaches** a wireless device interface for communication with a wireless network (pg. 1, para. 0017).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. the feature as taught Dobler in order to put in place the means necessary to communicate with other devices reached over the wireless network.

8. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. as applied to claim 1 in item 3 hereinabove, and further in view of Nagata et al. taken with Mosebrook et al.

Relative to claim 8, Hull taken with Kawaguchi et al. **does not teach** the said wireless device wherein the user interface further includes a circuit board for mounting the at least one multicolor LED and the connector; a light pipe for allowing light emitted from the at least one multicolor LED to be emitted from the plurality of buttons, the light pipe located between the at least one multicolor LED and the plurality of buttons

Hall et al. further **teaches** a selector for allowing a user to define a color of light for emission by the at least one multicolor LED (col. 10, liens 42-47).

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages.

Nagata et al **teaches** the said interface further comprising a circuit board for mounting the at least one multicolor LED and the connector (pg. 4, para 0099).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. the feature as taught by Nagata et al. in order to provide the means for conveying different message information based on a particular color being displayed.

Hull taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Nagata et al. **does not teach** the wireless device wherein a light pipe for allowing light emitted from the least one multicolor LED to be emitted from the plurality of buttons, the light pipe located between the at least one multicolor LED and the plurality of buttons.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Nagata et al. teaches a mobile electronic communication device with multicolor light to indicate received messages.

Mosebrook et al. **teaches** said interface further comprising a light pipe for allowing light emitted from the at least one multicolor LED to be emitted from the plurality of buttons, the light pipe located between the at least one multicolor LED and the plurality of buttons.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Nagata et al. the feature as taught by Mosebrook et al. in order to provide the means to reflect the various colors from the multicolor LEDs to show in conjunction with the plurality of buttons.

9. Claims 9 and 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. as applied to claim1 in item 3 herein above, and further in view of Paolini et al. (Pub. No. US 2002/0067444) taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr (Pub. No. US 2003/0002246).

Regarding claim 9, Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. **does not teach** a light guide for use in a wireless device comprising: a first light conducting element for receiving light from a first set of at least one LED, the first set of at least one LED being integrally formed with the wireless device; a second light conducting element for receiving light from a second set of at least one LED, the second set of at least one LED being detachably coupled with the wireless device; and

a third light conducting element for conducting light from the first set and the second set of at least one LED to backlight the LCD.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages.

Paolini et al. **teaches** a color isolated backlight for an LCD (pg. 1, paras. 0013-0015); Paolini et al. further **teaches** a light guide for use in a wireless device, comprising a first light conducting element for receiving light from a first set of at least one LED, the first set of at least one LED being integrally formed with the wireless device; and a second light conducting element for receiving light from a second set of at least one LED, (pg. 4, claim 15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. the feature as taught by Paolini et al. in order to provide for the back lighting of the said wireless device.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. **does not teach** the said second light conducting element being detachable coupled with the wireless device or a third light conducting element for conduced light from the first set and the second set of at least one LED to backlight the LCD.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages incorporating a light guide implemented backlight.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. **does not teach** the second light conducting element being detachably coupled with the wireless device; or a third light

conducting element for conducting light from the first set and the second set of at least one LED to backlight the LCD.

JP 2003057650 **teaches** a LC display including a light guide plate (pg. 1, Title); JP 2003057650 further **teaches** a LED being detachably coupled with a device (pg. 1, Novelty).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al the feature as taught by JP 2003057650 in order to provide for adding the feature to the wireless device of adapting an addition light source to the said wireless device.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al taken with JP 2003057650 **does not teach** a third light conducting element for conducting light from the first set and the second set of at least one LED to backlight the LCD.

Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages incorporating a light guide implemented backlight.

Kerr **teaches** a n active enclosure for computing devices (pg. 1, paras. 0010-0016); Kerr further **teaches** a third light conducting element for conducting light from the first set and the second set of at least one LED to backlight the LCD (pg. 9, para. 0095 and Fig. 18A).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 the feature as taught by Kerr in order to provide additional illumination for the backlight of the wireless device.

Regarding claim 10, Paolini et al. further **teaches** the said light guide wherein the first light conducting element includes at least one rectangular shaped elongated element having one end disposed adjacent to an LED of the first set of at least one LED (pg. 2, para. 0024).

10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr as applied to claim 10 in item 9 hereinabove, and further in view of Tanaka et al. (USP 6,474,826).

Relative to claim 10, Hull taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr **does not teach** the said light guide wherein the second light conducting element includes at least one rectangular-shaped elongated element having one end dispose adjacent to a LED of the second set of at least one LED.

Hull taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages incorporating a light guide implemented backlight.

Tanaka et al. **teaches** a lighting apparatus (col. 1, lines 46-64); Tanaka et al. further **teaches** the said light guide wherein the second light conducting element includes at least one rectangular-shaped elongated element having one end dispose adjacent to a LED of the second set of at least one LED (col. 3, lines 25-39 and Fig. 10).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr the feature as taught by Tanaka et al. in order to provide a light guide with the shape that best adapts to a small wireless device and can interface with the device LEDs.

11. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr as applied to claim 9 in item 9 above, and further in view of Dobler.

Regarding claims 12 Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr **does not teach** a wireless device interface for communication with a wireless network.

Hull taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr teaches a mobile electronic communication device with light to indicate received messages incorporating a light guide implemented backlight.

Dobler **teaches** a wireless device interface for communication with a wireless network (pg. 1, para. 0017).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Kawaguchi et al. in view of Paolini et al. taken with JP 2003057650 in view of Kerr the feature as taught by Dobler in order to provide the means for the said wireless device to communicate over a wireless network.

12. Regarding claim 14, the remarks presented with regard to claim 10 in item 9 hereinabove, apply equally to claim 14.

13. Regarding claim 15, the remarks presented with regard to claim 11 in item 10 hereinabove, apply equally to claim 15

14. Claims 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Han et al. (Pub No. US 2002/0085379) in view of Higuchi (USP 6,827,460).

Hull et al. **teaches** a wireless device comprising an LCD for displaying information (col. 10, lines 12-15).

Hull et al. **does not teach** a light spreader for use in a wireless device, the light spreader comprising an LCD for displaying information; at least one LED for backlighting the LCD, the at least one LED located at one end of the LCD and disposed so as to emit light towards the LCD; a light reflecting element having a convex shape, the light reflecting element facing the at least one LED and a light reflecting element having a convex shape for dispersing light from the at least one LED to backlight the LCD, the light spreader located at a second end of the LCD.

Han et al. **teaches** a surface light source generator (pg. 1, paras. 0009-0012); Han et al. further **teaches** a light spreader comprising an LCD for displaying information, at least one LED for backlighting the LCD, the at least one LED located at one end of the LCD and disposed so as to emit light towards the LCD (pg. 1, para. 0006 and Abstract).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. the feature as taught by Han et al. in order to provide a uniform light distribution across the entire display panel of the LCD.

Hull et al. taken with Han et al. **does not teach** a light reflecting element having a convex shape, the light reflecting element facing the at least one LED and a light reflecting element having a convex shape for dispersing light from the at least one LED to backlight the LCD, the light spreader located at a second end of the LCD.

Hull et al. taken with Han et al. teaches a wireless device comprising an LCD for displaying information, said device comprising a light spreader for the distribution of uniform illumination on the LC display panel.

Higuchi **teaches** a lighting panel having a (light collecting function and display device using same (col. 1, lines 16-67 and col. 2, lines 1-44); Higuchi further **teaches** a light reflecting element having a convex shape, the light reflecting element facing the at least one LED and a light reflecting element having a convex shape for dispersing light from the at least one LED to backlight the LCD, the light spreader located at a second end of the LCD.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Han et al. the feature as taught by Higuchi in order to provide a lighting panel capable of improving the utilization efficiency of light and a display device in which the panel is used.

Regarding claim 17, Han et al. further **teaches** the said light spreader wherein the light reflecting element faces the at least one LED (pg. 1, para. 0006). It being understood that the second end of the LCD would be the backside of the LCD.

15. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Han et al. in view of Higuchi as applied to claim 17 in item 14 hereinabove, and further in view of Kanoh et al. (USP 6,181,396).

Hull et al. taken with Han et al. in view of Higuchi **does not teach** said light spreader wherein the light reflecting element comprises a mirror surface.

Hull et al. taken with Han et al. in view of Higuchi teaches a wireless device comprising an LCD for displaying information, said device comprising a light spreader for the distribution of uniform illumination on the LC display panel.

Kanoh et al. **teaches** a reflective plate for a LCD (col. 2, lines 21-67); Kanoh et al further **teaches** said light spreader wherein the light reflecting element comprises a mirror surface (col. 3, lines 48-67 and col. 4, lines 1-12).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Han et al. in view of Higuchi the feature as taught by Kanoh et al. in order to provide the means to optimize the illumination of the LCD panel.

16. Claim 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. taken with Dobler as applied to claim 12 in item 11 hereinabove, and further in view of Han et al.

Regarding claim 19, Hull et al. taken with Dobler **does not teach** at least one LED for backlighting the LCD, the at least one LED located at al first end of the LCD and disposed so as to emit light towards the LCD; and a light spreader having a convex shape for dispersing light form the at least one LED to backlight the LCD, the light spreader located at a second end of the LCD.

Hull et al. taken with Dobler teaches a wireless device with the means to communicate with a wireless network.

Han et al. **teaches** at least one LED for backlighting the LCD, the at least one LED located at al first end of the LCD and disposed so as to emit light towards the LCD; and a light spreader having a convex shape for dispersing light form the at least one LED to backlight the LCD, the light spreader located at a second end of the LCD (pg. 1, para. 0006).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Hull et al. taken with Dobler the feature as taught by Han et al. in order to provide a uniform light distribution across the entire display panel of the LCD. Regarding claim 20, Han et al. further **teaches** the said light spreader wherein the light spreader faces the at least one LED (pg. 1, para. 0006).

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U. S. Patent No.	6,501,581	Snyder et al.
Pub. No.	US 2003/0222148	Schmidt et al.
Pub. No.	US 2003/0095525	Lavin et al.
Pub. No.	US 2002/-172039	Inditsky

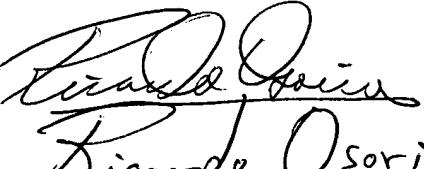
To Respond

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vincent E. Kovalick whose telephone number is 703 306-3020. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30- 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703 305-4938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Vincent E. Kovalick
September 16, 2005


Ricardo Osorio
PRIMARY EXAMINER